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The information is conveyed in a style that makes misunderstanding by the average person almost impossible, and it is based upon the accepted facts of modern science. This is notably true in the case of the portions devoted to nutrition, which is so specialized a field in itself, but it is also true of the psychology of play, the psychology and physiology of the development of the young child, and other matters. Valuable features of the book, not to mention more, are the "Children's Typical Physical Régime," p. 124, and the "Curriculum for Babyhood," beginning on p. 248, in which the intellectual and play interests, on the one hand, and the curriculum in the home and at school that will develop them, on the other, are given in detail.

The bibliography at the end of the volume should also be mentioned, including, as it does, not only a complete reference list on all subjects treated in the book, but also a selected list of children's books for different ages.

It is a matter for congratulation that the modern facts of the science of child care as here brought out are made available for the large class of well-to-do mothers whose doors are not open to the social worker and the investigator, but whose ignorance of these matters is oftentimes quite as great as that of the women who have had no opportunities to learn them at all.

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Married Women's Work. Being the Report of an Enquiry Undertaken by the Women's Industrial Council. Edited by CLEMENTINA BLACK. London: G. Bell & Sons, 1915. Pp. vi+202. 2s. 6d. net.

The value of this book consists rather in raising questions and problems connected with married women's work than in presenting definite, well-organized, conclusive evidence thereon. It gives the results of an investigation of married women's work covering a wide territory in England and a great variety of work, but the material is given largely in the form of case histories; it has not been organized or classified in its presentation. Nor can we estimate its value or significance, since we are not definitely informed as to the method of investigation or selection of cases, nor the basis of classification of material. For example, the chapter titles of the book run as follows: "London," "Charwomen," "Wage-Earning Wives in a Slum," "Yorkshire"; the London chapter is divided into sections on various industries, but

whether these industries include all London in which married women work, or if not, how these were selected, is not stated. One section, for example, begins with the indefinite statement, "Four cases of upholsteresses appear."

However, the material as presented does seem to agree quite uniformly in providing evidence against several widely accepted theories regarding the work of married women outside the home—as that the wages of men tend to be a family wage, and that homes and children tend to be neglected when married women work outside. In the large majority of cases here given the married women work because of the inadequacy of the husband's wage, and again, in the greater number of cases homes and children were in better condition where mothers did work than where mothers did not work.

The great and striking fact which this investigation emphasizes, as do so many others, is inadequacy of wage for both men and women and irregularity of employment for men. Conclusions are that "until the pay of men is much better than at present, any attempt to prohibit the work for wages of wives would intensify hardships that are already cruelly severe," and that, "in households where poverty is not severe, such prohibitions would be without excuse, because in these households the mothers who work are not found to be overdriven, the children are found well cared for and the houses clean, comfortable and—comparatively speaking—spacious."

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